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Flowering
Sweet PeasA Quarter
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In our GARDEN GUIDE there are fourteen pages devoted to Sweet Peas, and valuable cultural suggestions by an expert Sweet Pea grower.

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GARDENING NOTES



THE PHLOX.

Phlox drummondii was discovered about seventy-five years ago in Texas by a botanical collector by the name of Drummond, sent out by the Glasgow Horticultural Society. It was one of the last plants he sent home, as he died in Cuba, which he visited on his way home. Sir W. J. Hooker named this species drummondii, "that it may serve as a frequent memento of its unfortunate discoverer." The word phlox signifies flame, and is applied to this genus in allusion to the flame-like form of the buds. The phlox has undergone constant improvement since its discovery, and the illustrations of this flower published twenty-five years ago, beautiful as they were then, bear but little resemblance to the beautiful and almost perfect flowers we now possess.

No annual exceeds the phlox for a brilliant and constant display. If confined to one plant for the decoration of the lawn or border it would probably be a choice between the phlox and the new aster.

The colors of the phlox range from the purest white to the deepest crimson, including purple and striped, the clear eye of the phlox being peculiarly marked.

Seed may be sown in the open ground in May or in a cold frame or hot bed earlier in the season, and in either case from June during the whole summer and autumn they will make a brilliant bed of showy and delicate flowers.

There are two varieties, one quite dwarf, growing only about eight inches high, and the grandiflora, about eighteen inches high, but as the stems are not stiff they do not stand entirely erect. A foot apart is near enough to plant them, unless the soil is poor. Planted too close they are subject to mildew.

NUMBER OF SEEDS TO THE OUNCE

The figures in the column to the left indicate the average number of seeds to the ounce. The figures in the column to the right indicate the average number of years that the seeds retain their vitality.

Artichoke	800	5
Asparagus	750	4
Beans, bush	50	5
Beans, pole	25	5
Beet	750	5
Borecole or kale	5,000	5
Broccoli	5,000	5
Brussels sprouts	5,000	5
Cabbage	5,000	5
Carrot	10,000	4
Cauliflower	5,000	5
Celery	40,000	5
Chicory	10,000	5
Corn	150	3
Cress	7,500	5
Cucumber	750	5
Eggplant	5,000	5
Kohlrabi	5,000	5
Letuce	10,000	4
Muskmelon	100	4
Okra	450	4
Onion	5,000	2
Parsley	5,000	2
Peas	4,000	2
Pepper	2,000	4
Pumpkin	125	4
Radish	2,000	5
Rhubarb	5,000	5
Salsify	2,000	5
Spinach	1,500	5
Squash	100	5
Tomato	10,000	5
Turnip	2,000	5

AVERAGE TIME OF SEED TO GERMINATE

And Plants to Mature.

The first column of figures gives the average time for seeds to germinate. Much depends of course upon the condition of the weather and the soil. The second column of figures gives the average number of days for the vegetables to mature from the time of planting the seed. Different varieties mature at different times.

Artichoke	12 to 20	90 to 120
Asparagus	18 to 30	18 to 30
Beans, bush	4 to 8	35 to 45
Beans, pole	4 to 8	50 to 90
Beet	7 to 15	45 to 60
Broccoli	4 to 10	150 to 200
Brussels sprouts	4 to 10	150 to 200
Cabbage, early	4 to 10	90 to 100
Cabbage, medium	4 to 10	100 to 120
Cabbage, late	4 to 10	150 to 200
Carrot	14 to 21	50 to 70
Cauliflower	4 to 10	100 to 150
Celery	12 to 21	110 to 150
Corn	4 to 10	70 to 90
Cress	4 to 7	30
Cucumber	5 to 10	50 to 80
Eggplant	7 to 21	120
Kohlrabi	8 to 7	80 to 90
Letuce	4 to 10	40 to 60
Muskmelon	4 to 10	70 to 90
Okra	7 to 14	10 to 20
Onion	7 to 14	100 to 130
Parsley	18 to 20	30 to 40
Peas	7 to 14	100 to 120
Pepper	7 to 18	100 to 120
Pumpkin	5 to 10	120 to 150
Radish	8 to 9	30 to 35
Salsify	7 to 14	150 to 170
Spinach	2 to 14	40 to 50
Squash, early	5 to 10	50
Squash, winter	5 to 10	120 to 150
Tomato	6 to 14	100 to 120
Turnip	5 to 8	60 to 90

SWEET PEAS

Burnett's "Brilliant" Collection
25 Packets of Grandiflora Varieties Mailed Free for \$1.00
FREE To every purchaser of this collection we will send our introductory collection of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, consisting of three packets of Choice Vegetable Seeds and three packets of Beautiful Flower Seeds; also our Illustrated Garden Book for 1914.

BURNETT BROTHERS, Seedsmen
98 Chambers Street, New York.

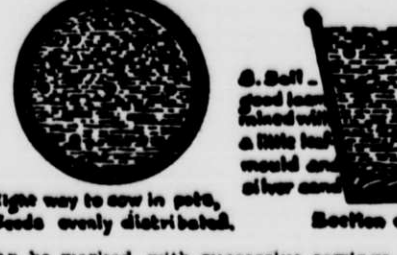
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SWEET PEAS.

Sweet peas are too well known and too popular to require any special praise. Among the annuals there are no more floriferous or more delightfully scented flowers or any more useful for cutting.

The culture of the sweet pea is simple. For outdoor culture the first planting can be made as soon as the ground

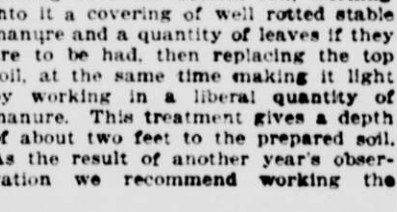


can be worked, with successive sowings according to the quantity of blooms required.

The best soil for sweet peas seems to be a good rich, light loam. Heavy soil should be lightened by adding sand or enriching heavily with old, well rotted manure. Work the ground deeply



In an article on sweet peas published last July we recommended trenching, carefully removing the top soil for a spade depth and laying it aside, then turning over the bottom soil, working into it a covering of well rotted stable manure and a quantity of leaves if they are to be had, then replacing the top soil, at the same time making it light by working in a liberal quantity of manure. This treatment gives a depth of about two feet to the prepared soil. As the result of another year's observation we recommend working the



ground to a depth of three feet where the very best results are desired. The deeper the soil the longer the plants will flower. Tramp the soil down firmly with the feet after the seeds have been planted.

Sow in drills two inches deep and nine inches wide, scattering the seeds very thinly and evenly along the drill and cover with fine soil. The rows should be five feet apart. Thin out the plants so they will stand six inches apart.

What to avoid—Roots too crowded. Thin out when four inches high

How to sow in Autumn—thickly in trenches, and earth up to the dotted lines as growth increases

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two or three times a week. Keep the seed pods picked off as fast as they appear.

When the plants are in flower liquid manure of the color of weak tea may be applied every other week, alternating this with nitrate of soda at the rate of one ounce to five gallons of water, so the plants will receive a liquid fertilizer regularly every week.

A sweet pea show, organized by a London newspaper last summer, was

held at the Crystal Palace, London. The first prize of £1,000 (\$4,866.66) was awarded to Mrs. J. H. Fraser, of the Manse, Sprouston, Kelso, England.

Thirty-eight thousand bunches of flowers were sent in, of which 10,000 bunches were selected for exhibition. The varieties in Mrs. Fraser's exhibit were: sent in, of which ten thousand bunches

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By CHARLES H. TOTTY.

Fashions in rose gardens, as in everything else, are subject to change. A few years ago the hybrid perpetual rose, as it is termed, was the rose almost invariably selected for permanent planting. It gave a wonderful display of flowers in June and perhaps a few flowers the first week in July, but after this time for the balance of the summer it presented nothing much but a mass of green leaves infested to a greater or less extent with mildew and other diseases.

The present day landscape artist is getting away from the hybrid perpetual and using the type known as hybrid tea roses. This type also gives us our best indoor roses for forcing, and their chief merit, aside from the fact that they are not quite so strong growing as the hybrid perpetual, is that they will give a succession of flowers from the middle of May until cut down late in October by heavy frosts.

This perpetual blooming habit has endeared the hybrid tea to all rose lovers, whether the rose is growing in the large or small. The following list is selected as being reasonable in price, absolutely reliable as to their continuous flowering qualities and will give the purchaser more pleasure than any other type of rose ever grown.

Yellow—Sunburst, Harry Kirk, Duchess of Wellington, Betty, Rayon d'Or, the Lyon, Mrs. Aaron Ward and Lady Hillington.

The above are different types of yellow, some shading to deep orange, others giving more gorgeous combinations of pink and orange, shading in the bud gradually down to a dazzling yellow. Such a rose as Rayon d'Or, with its glossy mildew proof foliage and its buds streaked in the most marvelous manner with pink and orange, is a revelation to the present day rose lover.

Sunburst also, which created a wonderful record for itself as an indoor forcing rose, has proved itself worthy of a place in every garden.

In the pink section my selection would be as follows:

Mrs. George Shawyer, Killarney, Caroline Testout, Lady Alice Stanley, Jules Grolez, W. R. Smith and Radiance.

Of the pink varieties Radiance is perhaps the best known among the amateurs. It is a true American seedling and does marvellously well under our trying conditions. Mrs. George Shawyer, which is also a graduate from the forcing houses, as is the Radiance mentioned above, is an English variety that seems to love our hot summers. Given enough water, I question if any rose of any color will produce as many flowers grown under outdoor conditions as this wonderful variety. Madame Jules Grolez has been under cultivation with us for twelve or more years, but not yet has it attained the degree of popularity as the English variety. Of the others W. R. Smith is valuable because it will give flowers outdoors later than any other pink variety I know of. We have picked beautiful flowers from this variety on November 8 from plants growing in exposed places.

My selection of white and light colored varieties would be:

Frau Karl Druschki, White Killarney, White Cochet, Prince de Bulgarie, Mme. Sherman Crawford and Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

Druschki is the only variety that does not class under the heading of "Hybrid Tea." It belongs to the hybrid perpetual, though it is more continuous in flower than the usual varieties of that character. It is in all respects a wonderful rose, and we cannot afford to ignore it. While on this subject of white roses and Druschki, there is a new white rose for outdoor cultivation being placed on the market this year. "Mrs. Andrew Carnegie," named after the wife of the Ironmaster. When we read it is an improved Karl Druschki, its parent, it certainly must be a marvellous rose. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and White Killarney are never out of flower.

Red varieties of my selection would read:

Gen. MacArthur, Gruss an Teplitz and Richmond. Gruss an Teplitz is a perfect mass of bloom for five months of the year.

Hybrid tea roses love to be punished, that is the closer the flowers are cut off every day, the more profuse will be the bloom. Several of the above mentioned varieties have proved their worth for forcing. Sunburst and Mrs. Aaron Ward being the best forcing yellows. Shawyer, Killarney and Radiance occupy premier positions in pink; Richmond in red, and White Killarney in white.

By Henry A. Dreer.

If we were to plant two dozen roses in the vicinity of New York, for our own enjoyment, we would select the following varieties:

Twelve hybrid perpetual: Baroness de Bonstetten—Velvety blackish crimson; very large, double, fragrant; a strong grower.

Baroness Rothschild—A superb rose, of pale satiny rose, very large.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh, tinted white, a large full flower of good form; very free flowering.

Frau Karl Druschki—This is the ideal hardy white rose, pure in color, perfect in form; strong grower and remarkably free flowering, superb in every way.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet-crimson; an old favorite and one of the best known roses in cultivation; does well everywhere.

Gloire Lyonnaise—White, tinted with yellow; large, full and of good shape; very distinct and pleasing.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; a beautiful rose, and a strong, vigorous grower; one of the best.

Mme. Sherman Crawford—Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh; a beautiful rose in every respect.

Mrs. John Laine—Soft pink, of beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant and remarkably free flowering, always does well and stands very close to the top among fine roses.

flowers large and full; a good strong grower and always does well.

Twelve hybrid tea roses:

Caroline Testout—One of the most popular bedding varieties; large full globular flower; bright satiny rose; brighter center, free and fragrant.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—A distinct shade of Indian yellow, more decided in dry weather; the yellow shading sometimes disappearing almost entirely in extended periods of wet, cold weather; one of the freest flowering varieties.

Gruss an Teplitz—Rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; very fragrant; free strong grower and in bloom all the time.

Gen. MacArthur—Rich crimson-scarlet; clean, healthy, vigorous grower, producing sweetly scented flowers of good double form in great profusion even under the most unfavorable weather conditions.

Killarney—One of the most popular garden roses, also one of the leading varieties for winter cut flowers; perfectly hardy; strong robust grower; free flowering. Color sparkling, brilliant pink; blooms large; the buds long and pointed.

Lady